







## MANITOBA WHEAT YIELDS.

The crop of 1887 was a very large one and some doubt the heavy returns given. For these we provide the following list of returns from other sources, in order that they may be an inspiring first hand.

Jas. McLellan, of Argyle, had 100 acres of wheat which yielded 464 bushels an acre and his entire crop of over seventy acres averaged 23 bushels. J. A. Hoffman had 100 acres which were 415, and his crop of 50 averaged 335 bushels.

The yield of 51 bushels of first-class red flax which he sowed to the acre from the summer sowing of 1886, was 1,500 bushels. Of this amount, 100 bushels of oats and 1,400 of wheat. One particular acre of wheat gave a return of 29 bushels.

Tom Jackson, Gladstone, had 7,000 bushels, wheat 34 per acre, oats 80, barley 70, and rye 100.

M. McLean, Kingsley, had over 40 bushels to the acre.

Reuben Henderson, over 50 bushels and 100 bushels oats and an acre. Lake Farmer had 1,800 bushels from 40 acres.

The yield of 100 bushels of wheat on each small lot, but extend one to ten to 100 acres and more, can be given if readers desire them. Some writers speak of the past year's crop as poor, but old records show lots as high as 100 bushels, and recorded instances of 200 bushels, but this one attracts more attention because there are thousands of farmers now where twenty years ago there were none. —Continued.

## AS OTHERS SEE MANITOBA.

Mr. John D. Cobbold, of Ipswich, Ipswich, England, writes the Ipswich journals as follows:

In this year of Jubilee regarding there is much interest in Winnipeg and the neighbouring wheat districts of Manitoba. They have had a good yield, an average of about thirty bushels to the acre. One man farming 80 acres of wheat had 100 bushels of the entire acre. He told me that he had an average of 28 bushels to the acre, instead of 12 in last year, so taking the whole Province of Manitoba there is excess for purposes of exportation, that is, 12,000,000 bushels.

Consider this. In a land of such mathematical nature, that a great part of it is held by settlers on 160 acres, which is given free by the Canadian Government, and you will see the impossibility of success in competition on the part of British farmers.

Go west of Winnipeg 200 miles, you will pass through prairie land, capable, if you take only three miles to east and west of the Canadian Railways of growing enough wheat to supply the whole world. An occasional settler at the various water stations is all you will see, with the exception of a few large ranches, such as that of Mr. D. P. Doherty, and his wife, Mrs. Doherty. Here is a vast limitless extent open to settlement, so far west, still following the Canadian Pacific Railway track across the Rockies, and you will come to a city, called Fort Macleod. From here west 200 miles to the Laramie, stretch south forty miles through a farming country, then sixty miles west of the Okanagan Lake, then both sides of which were hundreds of miles of prairie land, capable of being farmed. Here is another home in the eyes of the British farmer. You will not have your winter wheat coming straight off the mountains in October, but at those stations you can have a home, and carry on nothing to keep you busy. Perhaps a rancher owing 200 acres to the valley, which gives the right to turn out an unlimited amount of stock on the mountains, and, as you will have a home, a home, a home, who may come in five years. The wagons will be driven to Kamloops, or some station of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the men can have a home, and settle there to live in little houses, a lot right next to the English market. I may tell you 200 cattle shipped from Menreal in one week.

A correspondent writing to an American newspaper from Manitoba is usually speaking of a country of rolling prairie, if I may translate, etc., etc., of those who are not personally acquainted with the country, would be led to believe that the population of the country is present in the form of a great number of miners. Such, however, is far from being the case. The southern boundary of eastern Manitoba is also the north east boundary of the prairie country. A few miles west of Winnipeg is a station where commerce commences, and extends northward to the limit of vegetation. The timber, however, is usually of a light nature, and for months it is a great source of supply for the pack train, which, however, is the principal article. Spice is about the only thing used for fuel. Instead of being a prairie country, the southern portion of the province is a country of timber, and prairie. There is a little pine, but the area was very limited, and an effort to clear a deer. The number of settlers in the prairie, however, are about four miles apart at point 44 through the country, not including mills to the east of the prairie in the Lake of the Woods district, west of Ma Bula, the number of settlers in a day or two, and the number of settlers for the north, and the prairie place comes in, only broken by occasional patches of spruce and cottonwood.

## A Delegation to Ottawa.

New Westminster, B. C., March 14.—At a large and important public meeting, held here last night, the suggestion of the board of trade to send to delegates to Ottawa to urge upon the Government the desirability of taking all steps to impede the entrance of the Fugitive, was unanimously adopted, and the delegation appointed, and will leave at once. The representative of a large mining company informed the meeting that the company would be willing to contribute to the cost of the trip, as soon as the river is properly surveyed and a chart prepared. They expect to be up the river in a week, when the mills are up. A motion was also passed that the name of the city should be changed to Westminister. A petition to this effect is being unanimously signed to be presented to the legislature, when the question of a new charter comes up before that body.

## Cases of Cannibalism.

Montreal, March 14.—Last spring it was reported that owing to hunger during the previous winter several cases of cannibalism had occurred in the interior of Lower or Pecking Island, Newfoundland. It is now reported that the cannibalism was not caused by hunger, but was the work of a woman who had turned wretched several years ago, and who, it is said, had eaten twelve twelve-year-old members of her family, one after another. The Indians and halfbreeds in the north are asking why the Government which arrested and punished the cannibals for killing such a one, does not take measures against the women.

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